

FIRST EDITION MEXICO.

The San Luis Revolution—The Revolutionary Plan as Proclaimed by the Leaders—Boldness of the Measures—Aguirre's Decision—The Government Raising Troops—The National Guard.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 7.—The condition of affairs in San Luis is generally acknowledged to have grown very serious. In the revolutionary plan first promulgated by General Aguirre no announcement was made against the Government, but as the latter has taken active measures to put down this movement, a new proclamation was issued against the General Government to which the former seem to have been a stepping-stone. By this most cunning and artful management, there appears confronting the Government a force of thoroughly drilled troops, as well equipped, armed, and equipped probably as any in the republic. With all the artillery of the division in their possession, money in their hands and an enemy near, it would appear that the Government would have no trouble to restore the normal condition of affairs.

General Rocha is in Rio Verde, but is unable to advance upon San Luis. General Equiz was ordered to take up his line of march for that place, but a body of troops was despatched against him and he was compelled to retreat to Queretaro. The following is an extract of the political revolutionary plan of these pronunciados, proclaimed on the 30th of December, to which are attached the names of the leaders, officers of their commands; that Juarez has acted contrary to the constitution, and during eleven years has rendered no account to the people, but has trodden upon their liberties, and has endeavored to annihilate the nation, a republic is to defend the principles and rights of the people and not blindly make themselves instruments to sustain slavery. These are the usual attacks which are made upon the administration, and which are calculated to excite the passions of the troops and lead weak-minded patriots to believe that they should distinguish themselves by joining the rebellion. In consideration of these things they propose:—

First. To refuse to recognize the Executive. Second. To reconvene the Congress, provided it accepts the plan of the revolutionists and agrees never to do wrong any more. Third. There must be immediately a new shuffle and deal.

In other words, a new election in order that the crisis may go in. State sovereignty must be proclaimed. The General Government must be removed to some more central point of the republic. Governors of States can retain their positions by subscribing to the plan, which latter can be changed to suit circumstances. A public debt incurred in carrying out the plan will be the first to be paid.

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dreadful occurrence she has always been regarded as a good, faithful, and honest servant, and has given satisfaction to the family in the way in which she has managed her household. She enjoyed the confidence of the entire household. When confined in her cell she became more communicative, and asserted that the murdered man had killed herself. Later, however, she declined to answer any interrogatories, and became stolid in her demeanor.

A NEGRO SENATOR.

The Hon. Hiram P. Revels, of Mississippi—His Eligibility Considered from a Legal Standpoint. The Mississippi Legislature has elected a United States Senator, in whose person will be tested the principle of political equality in its fullest extent. The Senator elect, chosen last week to fill a Senatorial term expiring March 4, 1871, is Mr. H. P. Revels, a colored resident of Natchez. Mr. Revels is a native of Ohio, is thirty years of age, and was educated for the Methodist ministry. He formerly preached in Indianapolis, and went from that city to Mississippi. He has not been heretofore very prominent in the politics of the State. He is nearly forty years of age, courteous and gentlemanly in appearance and manner, of a healthy dark brown color, and is said by those who know him to possess more than average ability. He is at present State Senator from the Fourth, or, as it is currently termed, the Natchez district.

Mr. Revels has a brother in Washington City, formerly a barber, now a clerk in the Freedmen's Bureau. The election was a surprise to the Mississippi Republicans at the capital, as beyond a local reputation at Natchez, Mr. Revels was but little known in the State. They all unite in recognizing him as a creditable representative of his race. Governor Alcorn was chosen for the full term after the expiration of Mr. Revels' term of service. General Ames will be the colleague of the latter, until the Governor takes his seat as Senator.

Of course this question will meet Mr. Revels when he presents himself at the clerk's desk of the Senate to take the oath of office as United States Senator. While it is admitted that he possesses the other legal qualifications for the position, the question is raised whether he is eligible under the Constitution of the United States, which stipulates that "no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen." When General Shields was first elected to the United States Senate from Illinois this question was raised against him; he was a citizen at the time of his election, but had not been nine years a citizen, as required by the Constitution.

The Chicago Republican, of Saturday, in discussing this question, takes the ground that Mr. Revels is ineligible to Senatorial honors because he has not been a citizen nine years. According to the reasoning of the Republican, it was admitted by the Chicago Standard that the status of colored residents of this country, even though born on our soil, was not that of a citizen, whether slave or free; that, consequently, such persons were not included among the inhabitants of the United States for the purpose of the Federal Constitution, and could not, in any respect, be considered as citizens. This decision, though now generally regarded as infamous in its meaning and intent, has been recognized by Congress, in the passage of the Civil Rights act, which declares that all persons born in or naturalized under the Constitution of the United States, and who are not ineligible to the place of Senators of the United States, are citizens. The citizenizing law alluded to was passed by Congress on April 9, 1866, after it had been vetoed by the President. Then, after nine years had elapsed, the colored man can be regarded as qualified to become a United States Senator, nor until seven years after that date a Representative in Congress. These are the constitutional, judicial, and legal aspects of the question.

THE IMPERIAL MURDER.

Prince Bonaparte's Challenge to Rochefort. The French journals just received give the text of the letter of Prince Bonaparte to Henri Rochefort:— PARIS, Jan. 7, 1870.—Monsieur.—After outraging one after another each of my relatives, and sparing neither women nor children, you insult me, you insult the name of my women, and you insult my name. All natural, and my turn should come. Only I have, perhaps, an advantage over the greater part of my family—that of being a plain, private individual, although being a Bonaparte. I therefore demand of you if your breast is a man's, if you are a man, if you are a man, if you have only a mediocre confidence in the result of this step. I learn, in effect, by the journals, that your constituents have given you an imperative command to refuse all honorable reparation, and to preserve your precious existence. Nevertheless, I take the chance, in the hope that a feeble remnant of French sentiment will cause you to depart, in my favor, from the measures of prudence and precaution in which you take refuge. If, therefore, by hazard, you find me in the Sierra de Puebla, or in any other place, you may, if you wish, murder me. I promise you that if you present yourself, I will not be said that I am one.

A WOMAN SCORNED. A Colored Mary Harris Case—Homicide from Jealousy. The Washington Post, of evening issue, says:— About 8 1/2 o'clock last night a colored man named Alexander Mouton was killed by a colored woman named Mary Harris. She used an ordinary shoemaker's knife as a weapon, with which his heart was pierced, and death resulted immediately. Other news regarding the condition of a neighborhood called "Tierra negra," four leagues from Queretaro. They say that travelling through this vicinity has become absolutely impossible, since the discovery of a new gold mine. The State of Michoacan, is announced. A Spaniard named Manuel Zordo was recently kidnapped on the road between Tlalmanaco and Ameca. Ten thousand dollars is demanded as his ransom.

Three Persons Burned—One Dead and One Others in a Critical Condition. Another sickening tenement-house disaster took place in New York last night, resulting in the loss of life of one person and the probable death of another. About fifteen minutes after eight o'clock the bells sounded the alarm for "corner of Worth and West Broadway." The fire department of the district quickly turned out and hurried to the scene of the fire. On arriving there it was found that the fire was in the two-story and attic frame house No. 9 Worth street, occupied on the first floor by George Meyers, on the second floor by David Harris, shoemaker, and a widow named Levy. The fire occurred in Harris' apartments. It is supposed from a kerosene lamp. The building and contents were of such a combustible nature that the fire spread with surprising rapidity.

Notwithstanding the presence of the police, who established fire lines and assisted in preserving order and removing the effects of the occupants, the latter became panic-stricken and rushed out into the stairs with their goods and chattels. The police endeavored to calm them, but to no avail, and for some time the poor occupants continued to make their way up and down past the firemen, who were gallantly battling the flames. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Croton and its manipulators, and after inflicting about \$500 damage to the property on the second floor, it reached the attic. The attic was occupied by John J. Casey, wife, and child. They had been actively engaged in removing their effects when the fire crept up to their home. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the firemen, it is said they persisted in getting out their property and fell victims to their rashness. Casey was horribly burned, as was also his wife Johanna and his son James. Some of the firemen of No. 37 Engine Company eventually determined to rescue them, and dragged them out by main force.

blows our way. Let us not compromise our cause, the cause of all peoples—the cause of justice. We must conform to the wish of Victor Noir's family. The funeral must go towards the cemetery of Neuilly. (No, no.) Citizens, you have never had to give a greater proof of moderation and of patriotism. Citizens, to Neuilly, to Neuilly! (Yes, yes.) The coffin was lowered, the great crowd rushed forward; they uncovered and bowed before the betrothed of Victor Noir. An immense number separated to proceed toward Neuilly, singing the "Marseillaise," and crying, "Vive la République! Down with the Bonapartes! Death to the assassin!"

PRINCE ARTHUR.

He Visits Congress and is Edited by Butler, Brooks, Morgan & Co.

After the interview with the President yesterday, the Prince, Mr. Thornton, and suite took carriage and proceeded directly to the Capitol. The party approached from the rear of the Senate wing of the building and entered through the main portico. They proceeded at once to the diplomatic gallery. The Prince and Mr. Thornton occupied the front seats and the rest of the party followed. This introduction by Howe was reading his views on the Currency bill recently reported from the Senate Committee on Finance. About half of the Senators were absent. Shortly after the Prince reached the diplomatic gallery Senator Cameron joined the party and was introduced by Mr. Thornton. Senator Cameron extended an invitation to the party to take seats upon the floor of the chamber. The Prince stated that he would be most happy to accept the invitation some other time during his stay in the Capitol, but as he understood Mr. Butler and Mr. Brooks were to speak in the House of Representatives, he was anxious to hear them. During his visit to England several years ago, Senator Cameron was invited to the House of Lords and was given the name of General Ames, which is considered a great honor in monarchic countries. Senator Cameron desired to reciprocate this courtesy by an invitation to the floor of the Senate. The party remained but a few minutes in the Senate, when they left for the House of Representatives.

The marble staircases and the Rotunda were much admired by the Prince, and as he walked from one wing to the other his attention appeared to be constantly arrested by the busy public passing to and fro with an air of business and anxiety over the affairs of the country. Finally the Prince arrived at the House of Representatives. He came in for a field day. Several big things were to be put up, and the Prince had heard of it, and, like thousands of others, anticipated a full moon, unclouded. The galleries were crowded, and the floor of the hall was full. Nearly every seat was occupied. The unusual throng was occasioned partly by the expected visit of the Prince and partly because of a general feeling of interest in the bill, which was inevitable till he had the two great "B's," was anticipated. It was two o'clock, when Farnsworth moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, with a view of getting at the Virginia bill. He did not accomplish his object, as the bill was not reported, and it was buried under a mass of executive documents, which it took considerable time to dispose of. Upon one of these, a communication from the Secretary of War relative to the conduct of General Terry in Mexico, certain members of the Georgia Legislature, Brooks of New York thought it necessary to make a speech, intended, of course, for home consumption.

But it was the irrespressible Butler who came to see and to hear, and so when Butler got the floor his Royal Highness leaned forward over the gallery, as if he was determined to hear every word that fell from the lips of Massachusetts "favorite" in the Senate. He was only wanted to correct the misstatements of Brooks, at which the Prince seemed a little surprised, for Brooks had spoken with so much earnestness that he no doubt supposed he was telling the sober truth. Brooks seemed determined to be a prominent character in the scene, and accordingly kept interrupting Butler, until the latter administered a settler to him. "What does the law say on that point?" said Brooks. "That puts me in mind of a story," said Butler, "which you put me in mind of a certain case. While he was sitting at the table, the lawyer asked him how far apart the parties were when he saw the occurrence he described. 'Four feet and a half,' replied the witness. 'How do you know it was that exact distance?' the lawyer asked. 'I thought so, I measured the distance.' I thought the gentleman from New York would ask me that question, so I have the law right here."

There was a general laugh at the expense of Mr. Brooks, who had just said that he had the same time making some remarks to Mr. Thornton, at which both laughed. General Morgan, of Ohio, who, like Mr. Brooks, seemed anxious to let the Prince know that there was somebody else in the House, interrupted the latter with latter with questions and comments upon his reading the reconstruction acts. Finally Butler, stretching his short, thick neck as far over towards the Democratic side of the House as he could, and elevating his eye-brows till his face appeared to be a single line, said, "I understand that I don't keep school." Here the Prince laughed heartily again, and evidently became deeply interested in Butler. He listened very attentively to the speech until Butler sat down, and then he turned to the other side of the hall, and proceeded to the east front, where they re-entered their carriages and drove to the British Legation.

ORIENTAL NUPTIALS.

An Old-fashioned Jewish Wedding in New York. The result of the Broken Glass—Returns to First Principles. The marriage of Mr. Marx Goodman to Miss Leah Diamond was celebrated yesterday, in the synagogue on Chrystie street, New York. The reform movement among the Hebrews has been such that those who remain orthodox are fondness for customs which were falling into disuse, and the marriage we speak of was performed with all the imposing ceremonies of the Orient of long ago. All the women were on the right side and all the men on the left. These latter wore their hats, invited Christian guests included. The reader, the Rev. J. Kantowitz, who officiates also as rabbi, was clad in the black robe and peculiar cap of the Hebrew clergy. Soon the bridal cortege made its appearance, the happy pair leading and followed by five bridesmaids and best men.

On arriving at the altar the bridesmaids ascended the platform on the right, surrounding the bride and obscuring her from view. The gentlemen of the party surrounded the bridegroom, and this juncture the violins in the gallery struck up an air, monotonous and decidedly oriental. The ensuing service was almost entirely in Hebrew, the bridegroom, bride, and reader standing under a canopy of flowered silk which was held by four groomsmen. Before and after the betrothal with the ring a cup of wine was presented first to the bridegroom and afterward to the bride. At intervals the violins gave snatches of the same old-fashioned strain. The service was sung rather than chanted by the reader, in a fine, clear voice. This gentleman wore, during the ceremony, a white shawl over his shoulders, and a white scarf was placed around the bridegroom's neck. The benediction and breaking of a wine glass concluded the service.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 23.—Cotton quiet but firm at 25 1/2. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at 1 1/2. Corn firm at 12 1/2. Yellow peas 9 1/2. Oats steady at 10 1/2. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 1 1/2 for iron-bound barrels.

OBITUARY.

General Sir De Lacy Evans. The hero of five great wars is dead. Sir De Lacy Evans, who fought in India, in the Peninsular war, in the American war of 1812, in the Carlist war, and in the Crimean war, died in London, on the 18th instant, at the age of 83. It has been the fortune of few soldiers to have seen the varied service of this old general. In his youth he participated in the great Indian battles against Ameer Khan. Before he was thirty he had fought through the entire war in Spain. He was present at the retreat from Burgos, and the victory of Pyrenees. He commanded the army at the sacking of Washington, and was wounded at New Orleans. He had two horses shot under him at Waterloo, and fought for two years for Christiana against Don Carlos. He distinguished himself in his old age in the Alma and Inkermann. A general in the British army at the time of his death could boast of a more distinguished career.

General Evans was an Irishman. He was born at Moig, in 1787. In 1807, when he was twenty years of age, he joined the army as an ensign of the 23d Regiment of foot, and his first service was in India, when he fought for three years against Ameer Khan. He also took part in the capture of Mauritius. In 1810 he joined his regiment in Spain. He was present at nearly all the principal battles and sieges of the Peninsular war, and was noted for his readiness in volunteering on storming parties and for other hazardous duties. His gallantry was so conspicuous that he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1816. He received the Victoria, the Pyrenees, and Toulouse, and received the war medal with three clasps. In the early part of the year 1814 Colonel Evans was ordered to America. He was at the battle of Bladensburg and had two horses shot under him. He was taken prisoner by the enemy, acting under the orders of General Ross, he raised into Washington and burned the public buildings. He also took part in the attack on Baltimore, and in the battle of New Orleans he was severely wounded in an assault upon Jackson's camp. He recovered from his wounds just in time to return to England and fight at Quatre Bras, and at the memorable battle of Waterloo he again had two horses shot under him. He went into Paris with the British army, on the staff of the Duke of Wellington. After the peace he entered the political arena. He joined the reform party and ranked with the radical wing. He represented Westminster in Parliament from 1833 to 1841, and was among the most active speakers and agitators of the day. He was a member of the "British Auxiliary Legion," which the British Government permitted the partisans of Queen Christina to recruit in England, and through a two years' war against Don Carlos he performed the most signal service. He was re-elected to the House of Commons in 1847, and retained his seat until 1865, when he finally retired from public life.

His last military service was in the Crimean war. At the age of sixty-seven he solicited a command, and was appointed with the rank of Lieutenant-General to the second division of the invading army. He was distinguished at the head of his command at the Alma and before Sebastopol, where he repulsed a terrible sortie of 6,000 Russians. When the battle of Inkermann was fought he was shot in the shoulder at Balaklava, and General Pennefather was in charge of his division. On hearing the gas the invalid hero leaped to his feet, hurried to the shore, and joined the thickest of the fight, but, so as not to rob Pennefather of the honor of the victory, he returned to the ship only as his assistant. His conduct on this occasion won for him the public thanks of Parliament and the Grand Cross of the Bath. The Emperor Napoleon made him a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He returned to England in full general in 1860, and at the time of his death commanded the 21st Regiment of Infantry. One of his hobbies in Parliament was opposition to the selling of commissions in the army.

VERY HARD CASE.

A New Orleans Sea Captain's Fortune Missing Was He Poisoned—His Daughter Pursuing the Murderer. John Alexander, a sea captain, about seventy-four years of age, came on to New York from New Orleans, in September, 1868, to speculate in Wall street, where he had \$40,000 to \$50,000 in funds, which he carried in a bag around his neck. These were seen with him, within a week of his death, which occurred at the residence of a Mr. Gardner, in 127th street, March 28, 1869. He died apparently of narcotic poisoning. The mystery was broken by the discovery of a certificate having been furnished by a physician living in the same house, under the name of Collin.

Mrs. Burke, Alexander's daughter, having missed her father's usual letters, came on to New York and learned that he was dead. She took up her residence in University place, at Ninth street, to inquire into his affairs. When asking after his property, she was first told that he had left only some old clothes, but at length Mrs. Gardner, Alexander's widow, told her of \$200,000 in bonds, which she said he had given her as a reward for the care which she had taken of him. As the Gardner had been expending a large sum of money, and as bonds had been traced to them belonging to Alexander, a suspicion of foul play arose. On yesterday the body was taken up by order of Coroner Flynn, and removed to the Morgue to await an analysis by Professor Doremus. Gardner, his wife, and Rosa King, the servant girl, were arrested to await the result, the last principally as a witness.

FROM THE STATE.

Grand Army of the Republic. Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—It is now fully understood that the Maryland Legislature will require the prompt payment of the two hundred thousand dollars capitation tax which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company owes the State, on the penalty of losing its charter. The matter comes up in the Legislature to-morrow. City Council last night elected Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad favorable to the re-election of John W. Garrett as President.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Jan. 23.—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 93 1/2; for account, 92 1/2. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twentieths of 1867, 87; 1868, old, 85 1/2; 1869, 85 1/2; Ten-forties, 100. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18 1/2; Illinois Central, 10 1/2; Great Western, 25 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—11 A.M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11 1/2; middling Orleans, 11 3/4. The sales for to-day are estimated at 18,000 bales. LONDON, Jan. 23.—Linnseed Oil, 29 1/2. Sugar dull for both on the spot and abroad.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—1 P.M.—Red winter wheat, 8s. 10d. The receipts of wheat for the last three days have been 29,000 quarters. All American Lard is excited, and is quoted at 78s. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—F. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11 1/2; middling Orleans, 11 3/4. The sales for to-day are now estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of yesterday should have been reported at 25,000 bales.

NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS. NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 6 1/2 per cent. Gold, 121 1/2. Five-twentieths, 86 1/2; coupon, 110 1/2; do. 1864, do. 1865, 105; do. 1866, 104 1/2; do. 1867, 104 1/2; do. 1868, 104 1/2; do. 1869, 104 1/2; do. 1870, 104 1/2; do. 1871, 104 1/2; do. 1872, 104 1/2; do. 1873, 104 1/2; do. 1874, 104 1/2; do. 1875, 104 1/2; do. 1876, 104 1/2; do. 1877, 104 1/2; do. 1878, 104 1/2; do. 1879, 104 1/2; do. 1880, 104 1/2; do. 1881, 104 1/2; do. 1882, 104 1/2; do. 1883, 104 1/2; do. 1884, 104 1/2; do. 1885, 104 1/2; do. 1886, 104 1/2; do. 1887, 104 1/2; do. 1888, 104 1/2; do. 1889, 104 1/2; do. 1890, 104 1/2; do. 1891, 104 1/2; do. 1892, 104 1/2; do. 1893, 104 1/2; do. 1894, 104 1/2; do. 1895, 104 1/2; do. 1896, 104 1/2; do. 1897, 104 1/2; do. 1898, 104 1/2; do. 1899, 104 1/2; do. 1900, 104 1/2; do. 1901, 104 1/2; do. 1902, 104 1/2; do. 1903, 104 1/2; do. 1904, 104 1/2; do. 1905, 104 1/2; do. 1906, 104 1/2; do. 1907, 104 1/2; do. 1908, 104 1/2; do. 1909, 104 1/2; do. 1910, 104 1/2; do. 1911, 104 1/2; do. 1912, 104 1/2; do. 1913, 104 1/2; do. 1914, 104 1/2; do. 1915, 104 1/2; do. 1916, 104 1/2; do. 1917, 104 1/2; do. 1918, 104 1/2; do. 1919, 104 1/2; do. 1920, 104 1/2; do. 1921, 104 1/2; do. 1922, 104 1/2; do. 1923, 104 1/2; do. 1924, 104 1/2; do. 1925, 104 1/2; do. 1926, 104 1/2; do. 1927, 104 1/2; do. 1928, 104 1/2; do. 1929, 104 1/2; do. 1930, 104 1/2; do. 1931, 104 1/2; do. 1932, 104 1/2; do. 1933, 104 1/2; do. 1934, 104 1/2; do. 1935, 104 1/2; do. 1936, 104 1/2; do. 1937, 104 1/2; do. 1938, 104 1/2; do. 1939, 104 1/2; do. 1940, 104 1/2; do. 1941, 104 1/2; do. 1942, 104 1/2; do. 1943, 104 1/2; do. 1944, 104 1/2; do. 1945, 104 1/2; do. 1946, 104 1/2; do. 1947, 104 1/2; do. 1948, 104 1/2; do. 1949, 104 1/2; do. 1950, 104 1/2; do. 1951, 104 1/2; do. 1952, 104 1/2; do. 1953, 104 1/2; do. 1954, 104 1/2; do. 1955, 104 1/2; do. 1956, 104 1/2; do. 1957, 104 1/2; do. 1958, 104 1/2; do. 1959, 104 1/2; do. 1960, 104 1/2; do. 1961, 104 1/2; do. 1962, 104 1/2; do. 1963, 104 1/2; do. 1964, 104 1/2; do. 1965, 104 1/2; do. 1966, 104 1/2; do. 1967, 104 1/2; do. 1968, 104 1/2; do. 1969, 104 1/2; do. 1970, 104 1/2; do. 1971, 104 1/2; do. 1972, 104 1/2; do. 1973, 104 1/2; do. 1974, 104 1/2; do. 1975, 104 1/2; do. 1976, 104 1/2; do. 1977, 104 1/2; do. 1978, 104 1/2; do. 1979, 104 1/2; do. 1980, 104 1/2; do. 1981, 104 1/2; do. 1982, 104 1/2; do. 1983, 104 1/2; do. 1984, 104 1/2; do. 1985, 104 1/2; do. 1986, 104 1/2; do. 1987, 104 1/2; do. 1988, 104 1/2; do. 1989, 104 1/2; do. 1990, 104 1/2; do. 1991, 104 1/2; do. 1992, 104 1/2; do. 1993, 104 1/2; do. 1994, 104 1/2; do. 1995, 104 1/2; do. 1996, 104 1/2; do. 1997, 104 1/2; do. 1998, 104 1/2; do. 1999, 104 1/2; do. 2000, 104 1/2; do. 2001, 104 1/2; do. 2002, 104 1/2; do. 2003, 104 1/2; do. 2004, 104 1/2; do. 2005, 104 1/2; do. 2006, 104 1/2; do. 2007, 104 1/2; do. 2008, 104 1/2; do. 2009, 104 1/2; do. 2010, 104 1/2; do. 2011, 104 1/2; do. 2012, 104 1/2; do. 2013, 104 1/2; do. 2014, 104 1/2; do. 2015, 104 1/2; do. 2016, 104 1/2; do. 2017, 104 1/2; do. 2018, 104 1/2; do. 2019, 104 1/2; do. 2020, 104 1/2; do. 2021, 104 1/2; do. 2022, 104 1/2; do. 2023, 104 1/2; do. 2024, 104 1/2; do. 2025, 104 1/2; do. 2026, 104 1/2; do. 2027, 104 1/2; do. 2028, 104 1/2; do. 2029, 104 1/2; do. 2030, 104 1/2; do. 2031, 104 1/2; do. 2032, 104 1/2; do. 2033, 104 1/2; do. 2034, 104 1/2; do. 2035, 104 1/2; do. 2036, 104 1/2; do. 2037, 104 1/2; do. 2038, 104 1/2; do. 2039, 104 1/2; do. 2040, 104 1/2; do. 2041, 104 1/2; do. 2042, 104 1/2; do. 2043, 104 1/2; do. 2044, 104 1/2; do. 2045, 104 1/2; do. 2046, 104 1/2; do. 2047, 104 1/2; do. 2048, 104 1/2; do. 2049, 104 1/2; do. 2050, 104 1/2; do. 2051, 104 1/2; do. 2052, 104 1/2; do. 2053, 104 1/2; do. 2054, 104 1/2; do. 2055, 104 1/2; do. 2056, 104 1/2; do. 2057, 104 1/2; do. 2058, 104 1/2; do. 2059, 104 1/2; do. 2060, 104 1/2; do. 2061, 104 1/2; do. 2062, 104 1/2; do. 2063, 104 1/2; do. 2064, 104 1/2; do. 2065, 104 1/2; do. 2066, 104 1/2; do. 2067, 104 1/2; do. 2068, 104 1/2; do. 2069, 104 1/2; do. 2070, 104 1/2; do. 2071, 104 1/2; do. 2072, 104 1/2; do. 2073, 104 1/2; do. 2074, 104 1/2; do. 2075, 104 1/2; do. 2076, 104 1/2; do. 2077, 104 1/2; do. 2078, 104 1/2; do. 2079, 104 1/2; do. 2080, 104 1/2; do. 2081, 104 1/2; do. 2082, 104 1/2; do. 2083, 104 1/2; do. 2084, 104 1/2; do. 2085, 104 1/2; do. 2086, 104 1/2; do. 2087, 104 1/2; do. 2088, 104 1/2; do. 2089, 104 1/2; do. 2090, 104 1/2; do. 2091, 104 1/2; do. 2092, 104 1/2; do. 2093, 104 1/2; do. 2094, 104 1/2; do. 2095, 104 1/2; do. 2096, 104 1/2; do. 2097, 104 1/2; do. 2098, 104 1/2; do. 2099, 104 1/2; do. 2100, 104 1/2; do. 2101, 104 1/2; do. 2102, 104 1/2; do. 2103, 104 1/2; do. 2104, 104 1/2; do. 2105, 104 1/2; do. 2106, 104 1/2; do. 2107, 104 1/2; do. 2108, 104 1/2; do. 2109, 104 1/2; do. 2110, 104 1/2; do. 2111, 104 1/2; do. 2112, 104 1/2; do. 2113, 104 1/2; do. 2114, 104 1/2; do. 2115, 104 1/2; do. 2116, 104 1/2; do. 2117, 104 1/2; do. 2118, 104 1/2; do. 2119, 104 1/2; do. 2120, 104 1/2; do. 2121, 104 1/2; do. 2122, 104 1/2; do. 2123, 104 1/2; do. 2124, 104 1/2; do. 2125, 104 1/2; do. 2126, 104 1/2; do. 2127, 104 1/2; do. 2128, 104 1/2; do. 2129, 104 1/2; do. 2130, 104 1/2; do. 2131, 104 1/2; do. 2132, 104 1/2; do. 2133, 104 1/2; do. 2134, 104 1/2; do. 2135, 104 1/2; do. 2136, 104 1/2; do. 2137, 104 1/2; do. 2138, 104 1/2; do. 2139, 104 1/2; do. 2140, 104 1/2; do.